United Nations A/72/L.54

General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 126
Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Portugal, Russian Federation, Samoa, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in all fields of the work of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 57/32 of 19 November 2002, in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union was invited to participate in the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, and recalling further its resolution 70/298 of 25 July 2016, in which the Assembly, inter alia, decided to strengthen the modalities of the cooperation between United Nations entities and the global parliamentary community,

Taking into consideration the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union of 1996,[2] which laid the foundation for cooperation between the two organizations, and taking note of the revised Cooperation Agreement of 2016,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in particular the resolution entitled "Sharing our diversity: the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Democracy", adopted at the 137th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 14 to 18 October 2017, and the many activities undertaken by that organization in support of the United Nations,

[1] Resolution 60/1.
[2] A/51/402, annex.

Please recycle

Noting the outcomes of the World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament held in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015, which affirm the commitment of national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to support the work of the United Nations and continue efforts to bridge the democracy gap in international relations,

Welcoming the annual parliamentary hearings at the United Nations, as well as other specialized parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in cooperation with the United Nations to correspond to major United Nations conferences and events,

Recognizing the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in mobilizing parliamentary action towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030[4] and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[5]

Recognizing also the growing role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs in providing a platform for regular interaction between parliamentarians and United Nations officials, including on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reviewing implementation of international commitments, facilitating closer ties between the United Nations country teams and national parliaments and helping to shape parliamentary input to major United Nations processes,

Recognizing further the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the areas of democracy and human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women, combating violence against women, including against women in politics, youth empowerment, peace and security, disarmament, non-proliferation, sustainable development and interfaith and inter-ethnic dialogue, as well as countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism,

Taking note of the work carried out upon the request of Member States by agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, in support of national parliaments around the world,

Acknowledging the role and responsibility of national parliaments in regard to national plans and strategies, as well as in ensuring greater transparency and accountability at both the national and the global levels,

1. *Welcomes* the actions taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to pursue a more systematic engagement with the United Nations, and encourages both organizations to enhance their cooperation in meeting their common objectives;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to work closely in various fields, including sustainable development, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, international law, human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, youth empowerment, democracy and good governance, information and communications technologies, disaster risk reduction, capacity-building and financing for development;

3. *Also encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen cooperation by engaging parliamentarians in efforts to maintain support for the implementation of relevant United Nations agreements;

4. *Encourages* the continued active involvement of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in promoting the enhanced contribution of parliaments at the national, regional

[3] Resolution 70/1.

[4] Resolution 69/283, annex II.

[5] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

and global levels in support of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Welcomes* the practice of including parliamentarians as members of national delegations to major United Nations meetings and events, as appropriate, and invites Member States to continue this practice in a more regular and systematic manner;

6. *Invites* Member States to further consider ways to work regularly with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in facilitating a parliamentary component to major United Nations conferences so as to help to inform such deliberations from a parliamentary perspective;

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider applying the practice of the joint United Nations-Inter-Parliamentary Union parliamentary hearing to other parliamentary meetings convened in conjunction with major United Nations conferences and processes, such as the parliamentary meeting organized on the occasion of the annual session of the Commission on the Status of Women, with a view to including the outcome of these parliamentary meetings as a formal contribution to the respective United Nations processes;

8. *Welcomes* the enhanced contribution of parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the work of the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies, and acknowledges the crucial role that parliaments play in translating international commitments into national policies and laws;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work closely with national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in accordance with their respective mandates and, upon request, in such areas as gender equality and the empowerment of women, including in conflict prevention and peace processes, institutional gender mainstreaming, support to parliaments in promoting gender-sensitive legislation, increasing the representation of women in parliaments, combating violence against women, including women in politics, and implementing relevant United Nations resolutions;

10. *Encourages* the relevant entities of the United Nations system to work closely with national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, inter alia, in areas such as youth empowerment and participation of young men and women in politics, as appropriate, rapid technological change, as well as countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;

11. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, through the participation of parliamentarians, in convening a regular parliamentary side event on the work of parliaments to institutionalize the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as through its efforts to encourage parliaments to engage in the voluntary national reviews of participating countries;

12. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to raise parliamentary support for health, in particular women's, adolescent and child health and nutrition, and invites the World Health Organization and other relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to enhance cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in this regard;

13. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to continue and enhance their cooperation in supporting Governments in facilitating the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, and recognizes the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

in the preparatory process for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to develop closer cooperation with parliaments at the national level, including in terms of strengthening parliamentary capacities, inter alia, in regard to the allocation of budgetary resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] as appropriate, and in reinforcing the rule of law and helping to align national legislation with international commitments;

15. *Takes note* of the Common Principles for Support to Parliaments pioneered by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations Development Programme and endorsed by 96 national parliaments and 5 parliamentary assemblies with a view to further strengthening the capacity of parliaments to perform their functions;

16. *Calls upon* United Nations country teams to develop, within their mandates and at the request of national authorities, a more structured and integrated manner of working with national parliaments, through appropriate mechanisms, inter alia, by involving parliaments in consultations on national development strategies and on development aid effectiveness, where applicable;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations system to help to facilitate greater South-South and triangular cooperation between parliaments and parliamentarians, within existing resources, in cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

18. *Calls upon* United Nations entities to avail themselves more systematically of the unique expertise of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its member parliaments in strengthening parliamentary institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict and/or in transition to democracy;

19. *Calls for* regular annual exchanges and meetings at both the political and the operational levels between senior officials of the United Nations and of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to building greater coherence in the work of the two organizations and helping to forge a more robust strategic partnership between them;

20. *Encourages* the United Nations system to reflect more systematically the role and contribution of parliaments in its reports and draft strategic plans;

21. *Decides*, with effect from its seventy-second session, to observe on 30 June of each year the International Day of Parliamentarism, invites all Member States, national parliaments, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and all other relevant stakeholders to observe the Day and to promote awareness of it, and stresses that the cost of all activities that may arise from the observance of the Day by the United Nations should be met from voluntary contributions;

22. *Acknowledges* the invitation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union to organize a world conference on interfaith and inter-ethnic dialogue with the participation of Heads of State, parliaments and representatives of world religions, and encourages the conduct of preparations in cooperation with the United Nations;

23. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[6] and requests that he submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session a report under the item entitled "Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union", with a special focus on best practices to support the role of parliaments in translating international commitments into national policies.

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[6] A/72/791.

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 126
Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Portugal, Russian Federation, Samoa, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe

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General Assembly

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17 May 2018

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 35
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Georgia: draft resolution

Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions 62/153 of 18 December 2007, 62/249 of 15 May 2008, 63/307 of 9 September 2009, 64/162 of 18 December 2009, 64/296 of 7 September 2010, 65/287 of 29 June 2011, 66/165 of 19 December 2011, 66/283 of 3 July 2012, 67/268 of 13 June 2013, 68/180 of 18 December 2013, 68/274 of 5 June 2014, 69/286 of 3 June 2015, 70/165 of 17 December 2015, 70/265 of 7 June 2016, 71/290 of 1 June 2017 and 72/182 of 19 December 2017,

Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement [1] as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

Concerned by forced demographic changes resulting from the conflicts in Georgia,

Concerned also by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

Mindful of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,

[1] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

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Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 71/290,[2]

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;

2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;

4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;

5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;

6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development".

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[2] A/72/847.

United Nations A/72/L.56

General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 14
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Madagascar, Morocco, Philippines and Tunisia: draft resolution

International Day of Family Remittances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

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Recalling its resolution 71/237 of 21 December 2016 on international migration and development, in which it noted the adoption of resolution 189/XXXVIII by the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, on 16 February 2015, in which the Governing Council proclaimed 16 June as the International Day of Family Remittances,

Welcoming the work of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to develop and promote innovative investment mechanisms to increase the development impact of remittances and diaspora investment for sustainable development, including through the Global Forum on Remittances, Investment and Development, bringing together representatives of the private and public sectors and of civil society,

Considering that in many developing countries international remittances constitute an important source of income for poor families and are projected to exceed a cumulative 6.5 trillion United States dollars, of which half will reach rural areas, during the 2015–2030 time frame for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting that 1 billion people are directly impacted by remittances annually, either as senders or as recipients, and that 75 per cent of annual remittance flows go to meet the immediate needs of recipients and the remainder — over 100 billion dollars a year — is either saved or invested,

Recognizing the transformative impact that remittances, including those from migrants, have across the Sustainable Development Goals and in supporting long-term development strategies, particularly on poverty reduction and access to basic services at the household level, and that remittances foster local investments that can encourage entrepreneurship and financial inclusion, especially in rural areas of developing countries where poverty rates are highest, and in times of crisis and disaster,

Conscious that millions of families in rural areas are also supported by domestic remittances sent by family members typically living in urban locations,

Recognizing the work done by Member States, the United Nations system, the World Bank and the Group of 20 and the role of civil society organizations in promoting the development impact of migration and family remittances,

Recognizing also the role of the private sector in developing cost-effective and accessible money transfer services, including by linking them to other financial services for remittance senders and their families, and the role of all relevant stakeholders in realizing by 2030 the objective of target 10.c of Sustainable Development Goal 10, to reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent,

Acknowledging that innovative digital technologies such as mobile money transfers can effectively reduce the cost of the transfer of remittances, which enables efficiency and cost savings for senders and recipients of remittances,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 16 June the International Day of Family Remittances;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals, the private sector and academia, to observe and actively support the International Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise awareness of the impact of remittances;

3. *Calls upon* the International Fund for Agricultural Development to facilitate the observance of the International Day, including through the Global Forum

on Remittances, Investment and Development and mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67;

4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders for observance.

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5 June 2018

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 66 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Egypt:* draft resolution

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution 71/320 of 8 September 2017, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, entitled "Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)", which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries, and recalling also that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Welcoming the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities,

Welcoming also the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels to support its implementation,

Recalling the adoption of its resolution 72/207 of 20 December 2017 on the promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows in order to foster sustainable development,

Recalling also the Paris Agreement[1] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[2] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling further the declaration of the high-level meeting of African and international leaders, entitled "Toward African renaissance: renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme",

Recalling its resolution 70/259 of 1 April 2016, by which it proclaimed 2016–2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition,

Recalling also its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the third biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by the international community and an enabling international economic environment, reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and

[1] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

social development of Africa, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[3]

1. *Welcomes* the fifteenth consolidated progress report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[5] and welcomes in this regard the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the Partnership and recognizes the progress made, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) and acknowledges the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, both of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[6] and offer an important opportunity for Africa to achieve inclusive and transformative development with equity, and underscores in this regard the importance of a coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda;

4. *Welcomes* the signing by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 27 January 2018 of the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to promote the integrated and coordinated implementation, monitoring and reporting of both Agendas through joint activities and programmes;

5. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 2018/4 of 17 April 2018 on social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

6. *Recalls* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027;

7. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship, promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa and attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions;

8. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

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[3] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] A/72/223.

[5] A/57/304, annex.

[6] Resolution 70/1.

9. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa can generate employment and income for the poor and, therefore, be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and reaffirms in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 70/293 of 25 July 2016 on the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016–2025);

10. *Welcomes* the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014, and further welcomes the African Union strategy and road map for facilitating the realization of the 2014 Malabo Commitments on Agriculture, launched during the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in January 2015;

11. *Recognizes* the profound socioeconomic impact of the Ebola virus disease in West and Central Africa, including on the capacity to provide basic services and economic activities, expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, due to the Ebola outbreak, of the gains made by the affected countries in development, peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years, and calls for effective measures and targeted investments to overcome these difficulties and to support recovery priorities, including the importance of maintaining strong surveillance and response systems, and to strengthen national health systems to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, particularly in the most affected countries, in line with the outcome of the International Ebola Recovery Conference, held in New York on 10 July 2015;

12. *Recalls its commitment* to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

13. *Expresses concern* about the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences for the fight against poverty, famine and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

14. *Recognizes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the latest global financial and economic crisis, and also recognizes that more needs to be done in order to promote economic recovery, to manage the consequences of volatility in global financial and commodity markets, and reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and to take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

15. *Expresses* concern that gross official development assistance to Africa decreased by 1.3 per cent in 2016;

16. *Also expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 2.65 per cent for 2016, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries;

17. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained,

inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels, to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination in all its forms;

18. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008;[7]

I
Actions by African countries and organizations

19. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process, developing innovative public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects and attracting foreign direct investment for development;

20. *Recalls* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

21. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in all previous General Assembly resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

22. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan in close cooperation with the African Union, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

23. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and in this regard welcomes the signing of the agreement launching the African Continental Free Trade Area at the tenth extraordinary summit of the African Union, held in Kigali on 21 March 2018, which aims at doubling intra-African trade by removing non-tariff and tariff barriers on goods and services;

24. *Welcomes* the decision to establish the Single African Air Transport Market, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African

[7] Resolution 63/1.

Union at its thirtieth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 28 and 29 January 2018;

25. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

26. *Also encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing investment in infrastructure development, including through strengthened domestic resource mobilization, and improving the efficiency of existing infrastructure investment;

27. *Further encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to allocate at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to agriculture and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, in this regard reaffirms its support for the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, under the strong leadership of African countries, and in this regard notes the important progress made by the 44 African countries and the 4 regional economic communities that have signed compacts under the Programme;

28. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in education, science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and industrial development;

29. *Takes note* of the declaration on the theme of the year 2016 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held in Kigali on 17 and 18 July 2016, including the determination to protect and promote women's human rights, and expresses its appreciation for the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming the gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

30. *Welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 37 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 21 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process, and encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

31. *Reiterates its commitment* to further strengthen public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels;

32. *Welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the further enhancement of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

33. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa[8] with the strategic frameworks of the African Union and the New Partnership for 2014–2017 and Agenda 2063, and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of necessary funds to support the implementation of its activities;

34. *Further welcomes* the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of the decision proclaiming "Winning the fight against corruption: a sustainable path to Africa's transformation" as the theme for 2018, and the appointment of the African Union Champion against Corruption;

35. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa during Africa Week 2017, on the theme "Supporting an integrated, prosperous, people-centred and peaceful Africa: towards the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development";

36. *Also welcomes* the progress made under the project entitled "Optic fibre link between Algeria and Nigeria via Niger" aimed at connecting Algeria and Nigeria through the installation of 4,500 kilometres of terrestrial optic fibre, and looks forward to its completion;

II
Response of the international community

37. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world;

38. *Urges* the international community to continue to give due attention to Africa's priorities, including the New Partnership, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

39. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards official development assistance targets;

40. *Underlines* the importance of debt crisis prevention and prudent debt management, calls for a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case

[8] The clusters adopted by the Regional Coordination Mechanism at its seventeenth session are (a) sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industry, trade and regional integration; (b) infrastructure development; (c) human capital development, health, science, technology and innovation; (d) social development, labour, employment creation, social protection, migration and mobility; (e) women and gender equality and youth empowerment; (f) humanitarian matters and disaster risk management; (g) environment, urbanization and population; and (h) advocacy, information, communications and culture.

basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring;

41. *Reiterates* that international trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and can contribute to the promotion of sustainable development for all, in particular through its contribution to boosting job creation, given the high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals;

42. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

43. *Looks forward* to the convening of the third Global Infrastructure Forum in Bali, Indonesia, on 13 October 2018, and in this regard recalls, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[9] that a greater range of voices should be heard, particularly from developing countries, to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps, in particular in, inter alia, African countries, and that it will highlight opportunities for investment and cooperation and work to ensure that investments are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable;

44. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, particularly the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

45. *Acknowledges* the establishment of the Africa Global Partnership Platform as a mechanism for advancing Africa's interests and perspectives into wider global processes;

46. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[10] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, transparency, accountability and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

47. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support the efforts of African countries to promote and maintain macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by

[9] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[10] A/63/539, annex.

encouraging private financial flows and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries, on mutually agreed terms, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

48. *Underlines* the importance of South-South cooperation as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives, and that it should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit, welcomes the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, encourages developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,[11] and looks forward to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019;

49. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing, and, while highlighting the considerable progress on innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

50. *Underscores* the importance of support by Africa's partners, in particular developed countries, of efforts by African countries to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through capacity-building and strengthening of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and enhance asset recovery and return;

51. *Reiterates* the commitment to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

52. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts in infrastructure investment towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and notes in this regard the convening in Dakar on 14 and 15 June 2014 of the Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure, which adopted the Dakar Agenda for Action to mobilize investment towards infrastructure development projects, and calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the Dakar Agenda;

53. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication, hunger and malnutrition, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

54. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, nutrition and food security in Africa to align their efforts to implement the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural

[11] Resolution 64/222, annex

Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, and towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and using its results framework, which is an integral component of the design and implementation of the national and regional investment plans of the Programme for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[12]

55. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing and developing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks and the spread of, and to eliminate diseases, and in this context calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the African Health Strategy 2016–2030;

56. *Expresses deep concern* about the continuing negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, and in this regard calls for the continued effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[13] including its 2018–2030 Strategic Framework;[14]

57. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, yet is extremely vulnerable and exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through, inter alia, the development, transfer and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[2] including the Paris Agreement;[1]

58. *Reiterates* the need to support developing countries in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data;

59. *Stresses* that the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

60. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa, particularly the six African countries for which the Commission has established country-specific configurations;

61. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

[12] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.
[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.
[14] ICCD/COP(13)/21/Add.1, decision 7/COP.13, annex.

62. *Emphasizes* African ownership of the African Peer Review Mechanism process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action arising from the process;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

64. *Recalls* the establishment of the United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made relating to Africa's development, and invites Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to continue to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the review process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation of performance;

65. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.